

THIRTEENTH DAY OF BATTLE FINDS ARMIES FIGHTING DESPERATELY; ALLIED FORCES GRADUALLY ADVANCING

GREAT BATTLE IS RAGING IN EAST PRUSSIA

Today's Dispatches to Copenhagen Declare Russian Army Is Marching on Breslau

NEW POSITIONS TAKEN

Further Losses by Austrians in Galicia Officially Reported by Petrograd

London, Sept. 25.—Copenhagen reports a great battle in East Prussia, the dispatches declaring that the Prussian army is marching on Breslau.

Petrograd, Sept. 25. Official.—On the southwest front the Russians have taken possession of the fortified positions of Czarny and Pustyn, which covered a number of positions between Jaroslavl and Przemysl, taking all of the enemy's artillery.

"The Przemysl garrison has evacuated Bourgade and Medyka and has been repulsed in the east toward the line of forts.

"There has been no fighting on the German front."

Battle Lasted Seven Days.

Paris, Sept. 25.—A Petrograd dispatch says that among the engagements preceding the capture of Jaroslavl that at Sadova on the Vistula river was the most important. It lasted seven days without interruption. The Russians were forced to charge across an open plain against Austrian machine gun fire from wooded hills. The Russian losses were tremendous. They were repulsed many times, but finally the charge was successful.

To Await Przemysl's Surrender. Petrograd, Sept. 25.—It is admitted here that Przemysl will not be taken by assault. The Russian field army has enough men to detail to mask Przemysl and wait for it to surrender without affecting the efficiency of the general field forces.

Disease is proving almost as great a factor in the demoralization of the Austrian army as has the Russian assault. Dysentery and accompanying epidemics, brought about by a polluted water supply and poor food, are decimating the Austrian field forces.

Many Austrians Deserting. That many Austrians are deserting to the Russians was announced at the war office. It was stated that the members of the landwehr and of the Ersatz, or supplemental reserves, believe they are being deliberately sacrificed by the army chiefs and are refusing to fight. In addition many of these men are Slavs and they prefer to take their chances with the Russians rather than remain with their own colors.

Russians Before Cracow?

London, Sept. 25.—A Petrograd dispatch forwarded to London by the Rome correspondent of the Central News Agency says that the Russian advance guards already have arrived before the Austrian fortress of Cracow to begin the siege.

The Austrian general staff issues a denial of the report of Russian victories and the defeat of General Dankl's army. The Austrian forces, the report says, "have been concentrated in a new position for several days, but have waited in vain for any serious Russian attack."

However, it is reported that the Russians have surrounded Przemysl and have got between that fortress and Cracow. It may be some days before another battle takes place here, as one Austrian army is behind the forts of Przemysl and the other is making its way to the remaining fortress of Cracow, while the Russians are taking the smaller towns of Galicia under their wing.

KAISER HAS HARD COLD.

London, Sept. 25.—A dispatch from Geneva says Emperor William is suffering from a severe cold, caught in the trenches at Verdun, where he was drenched by rain when recently reviewing the soldiers.

GAEKWAR OF BARODA IS LOYAL TO ENGLAND.

London, Sept. 25.—"All my troops and resources." This is the latest offer of the Gaeckwar of Baroda to the British government as announced by the secretary of state for India. Nearly all the Indian potentates have expressed a desire for personal service in the field, and many have offered the British government "all I possess."

The government of Madras will supply a fully-equipped hospital ship of 300 beds for the use of the Indian expeditionary force.

BOMBS DROPPED INTO OSTEND BY GERMAN AIRMEN

Zeppelin Makes Raid, Damaging Building and Creating Panic

Ostend, Belgium, via London, Sept. 25.—A Zeppelin dropped three bombs yesterday. One struck a bridge which crosses the canal on the outskirts of town and another fell into the harbor. The third bomb fell on a wholesale fish market. It partly wrecked one building and badly damaged all surrounding houses, extinguished the street lamps, destroyed wires and created a panic.

MAY PATCH UP MEXICAN QUARREL; AMERICANS SAFE

Mexico City, Sept. 25.—Prominent men believe there still is a chance to make peace between Carranza and Villa before the break becomes irremediable. The general public does not seem to have been informed of the controversy.

There has been no response to telegrams sent by influential Mexicans to Villa, begging him to make peace.

Troops Withdrawal Delayed.

Washington, Sept. 25.—Secretary Garrison has ordered General Funston not to withdraw his forces from Vera Cruz during the next ten days. Garrison announced the order was caused by delay in the adjustment of many details incident to the transfer of funds and the custom house.

Villa to Protect Americans. Villa has sent word that no matter what eventuated he would afford protection to all Americans and foreigners.

Rail and wire communication between Vera Cruz and Mexico City are interrupted. It is reported that Villa is preparing at Chihuahua City an expeditionary force to move south.

BRITISH STEAMER SUNK BY GERMAN AUXILIARY CRUISER

Rio Janeiro, via London, Sept. 25.—The German steamer Prussia has arrived at Santos and landed the master and fifteen men of the British steamer Indian Prince, sunk by the German auxiliary cruiser Kron Prinz Wilhelm.

Since its departure from New York on August 3 the whereabouts of the Wilhelm have been considerable of a mystery, except in one instance when British cruisers reported they seen her loading coal at sea.

PROMINENT YOUNG GERMAN ATHLETES GO TO FRONT.

Berlin, Sept. 25.—The Scherathletische Sport, the adherents of which are especially strong young men, is represented in the field by a great number of wrestlers and heavyweight lifters for the defense of the country. The largest Scherathletische club in Berlin has sent fifty-four, or nearly all its active members to the front. Among these are Franz Buchholz, the champion weight lifter of Berlin, Kockel and Paulini, the world's champion wrestler, and Koehler and Magnus, the European champions.

ONTARIO'S PREMIER DEAD.

Toronto, Ont., Sept. 25.—Sir James P. Whitney, premier of Ontario, is dead.

BRITISH WOUNDED ARRIVE AT FOLKESTONE



Two wounded soldiers of a Highland regiment being taken back to England for treatment, photographed on their arrival at Folkestone.

ARMY OFFICERS SAY GERMANY WILL LOSE WAR

American Military Men Confident Allies Will Be Victors

Washington, Sept. 25.—"The war in Europe will last from nine to 15 months."

"Germany, unless she is superhuman, will be defeated."

The foregoing is the general opinion entertained by more than two score active army officers on duty in this city and its environs. Only those officers of and above the rank of captain were interrogated. Mindful of the president's order to government officers not to comment on the war and his plea to his fellow countrymen not to engage in discussions, there was addressed to more than three score officers the following two questions, with the understanding that their names would not be used in setting forth their replies, and that their answers were to be wholly academic, from a military standpoint, and without regard to personal sympathies:

Two Questions Asked.

First—How long will the war in Europe last?

Second—Which side will be the victor—Germany and Austria or the triple entente?

From the replies and the reasons attached the two answers given were the result. On the question of how long will the war last, a majority of the officers estimated one year.

In all about sixty officers were seen. Of this number approximately 20 followed literally, the president's instruction and would not discuss in any manner the questions asked.

Of the 40 officers who made replies, some of them were general officers, a number of the rank of colonel, one officer said that Germany had a fighting chance to win. The remainder shook their heads—many of them gray—and said it was impossible for Germany to win, that to do so she would have to be superhuman.

With about three exceptions the officers interrogated were of the line—that is, officers who, in the event of war, would go into the field leading troops.

Give Same Reason. A remarkable feature of the discussions was that in nearly every instance the same line of reasoning was followed in making the opinion. Whether this was due to the same military training all the officers have been through could not be ascertained.

CARNEGIE SAYS KAISER DID NOT START THE WAR

Military Caste Which Rules Germany Responsible, He Declares

New York, Sept. 25.—Andrew Carnegie arrived today with a new version of how the war started. He said:

"While the Kaiser was yachting in the North Sea he was asked to return to Berlin. When he returned the mischief had already been done. The trouble was started by the military caste that rules Germany. They were responsible for the war."

"The Kaiser had gathered around him a group of men who, unknown to him, took action that could not be altered. The Kaiser is a peace-loving man."

"I don't know how to thank God that I live in a brotherhood of forty-eight nations."

"We want an international court to stop all war. To stop the present conflict now would be but an armed truce."

Want to Join British. London, Sept. 25.—The Standard's Rome correspondent sends the following dispatch:

"As a sequel to the war demonstrations a thousand Italians have applied to the British embassy for permission to enroll in the British army. Business firms have made offers to the embassy to provide steamers and other facilities for the transportation of troops and supplies."

"The embassy necessarily ruled against this, with an expression of gratitude."

"The Italians are boiling over with impatience at the government's hesitation. The war fever is throbbing in the people's veins."

GERMANS SAID TO HAVE LOST 25,000 AT VERDUN

Paris, Sept. 25.—A Basel, Switzerland, dispatch credited to the Fourrier agency, says Germans in flight from Lorraine declare that during an attack upon the entrenched camp at Verdun the Austrian and German artillery had 10,000 dead and 15,000 wounded. Many of the wounded died where they fell, owing to lack of treatment.

PRESIDENT DOESN'T WANT ENDORSEMENT FROM NEW JERSEY FOR SECOND TERM

Washington, Sept. 25.—At the direction of Wilson, Secretary Tumulty wrote a letter to the New Jersey Democrats, declining to have them endorse the president for a second term.

It is understood the president decided not to allow the New Jersey Democrats to endorse him for a second term because he believed it would look as though he was seeking re-nomination, as the men who would act in the matter are his own personal friends.

His attitude, however, is not taken by his friends here to mean that he has decided not to accept re-nomination if it is tendered to him.

ITALY URGED TO JOIN HANDS WITH ENTENTE

Diplomatic Pressure on Italian Government Is Increasing Daily

May Help the Swiss

Neutrality of Switzerland Menaced by Germany; Country May Be Invaded

London, Sept. 25.—Diplomatic pressure on Italy to join the triple entente increases daily.

It is reported Germany has requested of Switzerland permission to send three army corps through the country. It has been refused and in case Germany moves forcibly to this end Italy is said to be prepared to defend Swiss neutrality.

Italy and Rumania to Join? Bordeaux, Sept. 25.—Discussing what role Italy and Rumania will eventually play in the European war the Temps says:

"Italy and Rumania will follow parallel roads, their object being personal co-operation for the deliverance of those of their compatriots who are still under the yoke of Austria-Hungary."

"The progress of the Serbian army and the part taken by Serbia looking to the ruin of Austria serve only to increase the desire of those in Italy who fear the consequences of prolonged inaction. This is the popular attitude met in Italy by the Rumanian deputies who were charged with the task of enlightening Italy about the intentions of Rumania and to discover the intentions of Italy."

"It was even declared in the Giornale d'Italia that Italy must soon abandon its attitude of neutrality and enter Transylvania before the Russians get there, thus forestalling in that region Rumanian military action."

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GERMANS SACRIFICE MANY LIVES PLACING BIG GUNS

London, Sept. 25.—It is reported that a new battle is developing on the allies left, but official confirmation is lacking.

According to these reports the heaviest siege artillery is being transported by the Germans from Metz, and they are sacrificing thousands of lives in an endeavor to place these monsters in position.

The plain to the east of Verdun is said to be strewn with 10,000 dead and 15,000 wounded as the result of repeated German advances.

According to official statements there has been a lull through the center of the battle line (portions of this dispatch are deleted by the British censor).

The mortality among British officers, if continued in the present ratio, will be one of Great Britain's most serious problems.

GERMAN WIRELESS REPORT; LOUVAIN INQUIRY ORDERED

Berlin, (Wireless to Sayville, L. I.) Sept. 25.—The government has ordered an exhaustive judicial inquiry by an independent lawyer into the destruction of Louvain, Belgium.

The Petit Parisien says General Joffre was compelled to send back the African troops transported to France because they were not fitted out for a winter campaign.

The London Times says the restoration of the Rheims cathedral is possible, in spite of the considerable damage.

Vienna reports that 20,000 Serbians, who were intentionally allowed to occupy Slavonia, were suddenly attacked on two sides near Jakova. Seven thousand were captured, many killed and other drowned in the Save.

Berlin, Sept. 25.—An official announcement, September 24, says:

"In the western theatre of war today there have been some minor engagements. Nothing of importance has transpired. There is no news from Belgium or the eastern war area."

MARCONI STATION CLOSED. Nantucket, Mass., Sept. 25.—The Marconi wireless station at Nantucket suspended business today, following the order issued yesterday by Secretary of the Navy Daniels.

HEAVY ACTION DEVELOPS AT WESTERN END

Violent Fighting Is Progressing Between Allies' Left and the German Right

DISEASE NOW FEARED

Bad Weather Likely to Bring on Epidemics; Cholera Ravages Armies in East

The thirteenth day of the great battle of the Aisne finds the Franco-British and German armies still fighting desperately, with the Germans fiercely resisting the gradual advance of the allies on General Von Kluck's flank.

The French army is now entrenched between the River Somme and the River Oise, sixty miles north of Paris. An official communication issued in Paris this afternoon says:

"On our left wing there has begun a general action of great violence between detachments of our forces operating between the Rivers Somme and Oise and the army corps which the enemy has grouped in the region around Tergnier and St. Quentin. These army corps come from the center of the enemy's line and from Lorraine and the Vosges."

"On the center we have made progress to the east of Rheims."

"The German army headquarters' latest statement says there have been some minor engagements in France but that nothing of importance has transpired."

The sharpening of the censorship over the news passing through the British authorities was apparent to a marked degree today.

Italian authorities are reported to have issued a decree prohibiting all aerial navigation over Italian territory.

It is officially announced in London that the town and harbor of Friedrich Wilhelm, the seat of government of Kaiser Wilhelm's Land, the German portion of New Guinea, has been occupied by an Australian force without opposition.

London, Sept. 25.—Weather conditions, exceptionally favorable to military operations during the first six weeks of the war, have now changed radically and are in the main responsible for the full prevailing in all war areas, with exception of the combined Montenegro-Serbian assault on the provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Accompanying the reports of bad weather comes the ominous news of the presence of disease.

Hungary has acknowledged the outbreak of cholera among her troops and the same scourge is said to have attacked the Serbian soldiers.

General epidemics of milder diseases may be expected in the western battle zone where the troops of both sides are drenched by rain and are lying in flooded trenches.

Snow Storms Delay Operations. Operations in Alsace and Lorraine are said to have come to a complete stop on account of snow storms.

Rain and floods reported from the scene of Italian operations probably account for the cessation of the Russian attack on the retreating Austrians. Storm conditions interfere with motor transports and the troops taking the offensive are greatly handicapped by their inability to bring up artillery.

Several great German siege guns, probably destined for use against Paris, have fallen into the hands of the enemy, having become stuck in the mud.

The latest official communication from Paris is more laconic than usual. It says the battle is developing on the left wing of the allies, that there is a lull in the center and that attacks on

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